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Horikawa

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(54) **GAME-PIECE LAUNCHING TOY**

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A63F 7/0017; A63F 7/0023; A63H 33/00;
A63H 33/18

USPC 273/317, 129 R, 129 S, 129 T, 129 V,
273/129 W; 124/1, 16, 79

See application file for complete search history.

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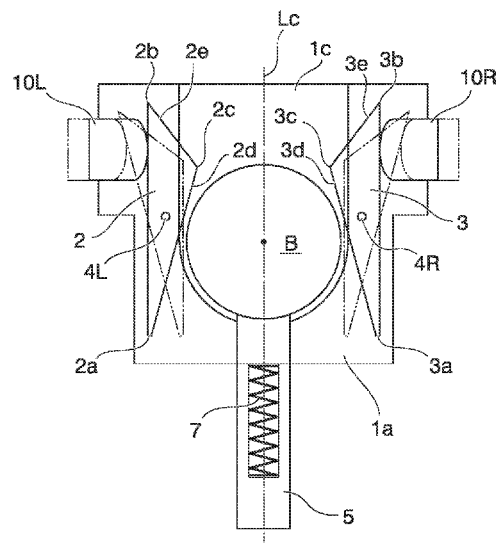
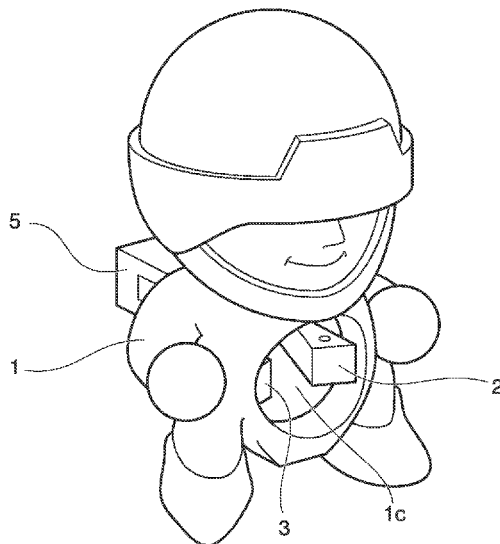
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

This game-piece launching toy, which is a toy used while playing games in which game-pieces such as marbles are launched, includes a toy body; a flipping member installed on the toy body; a pushing member configured to move a game-piece placed on the toy body toward a tip of the flipping member; and a restriction member installed on the toy body to be movable with respect to the toy body and operated by a user to restrict the flipping member. The game-piece loaded into the toy body is launched from the toy body using a restriction force acting on the flipping member.

10 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



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FIG. 1

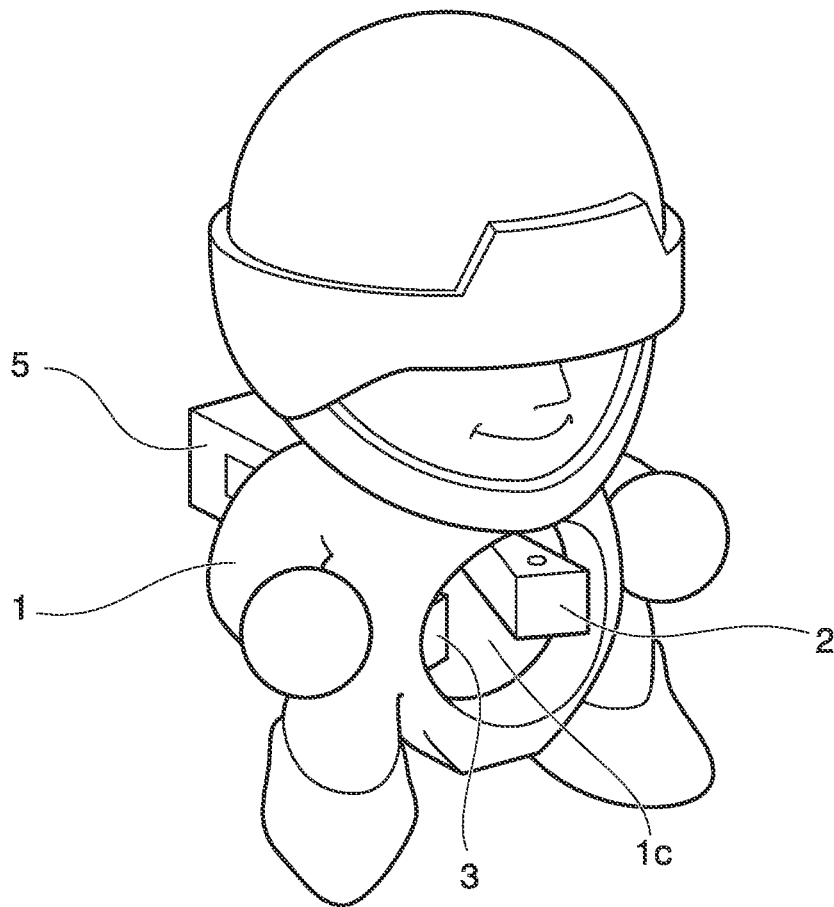


FIG. 2

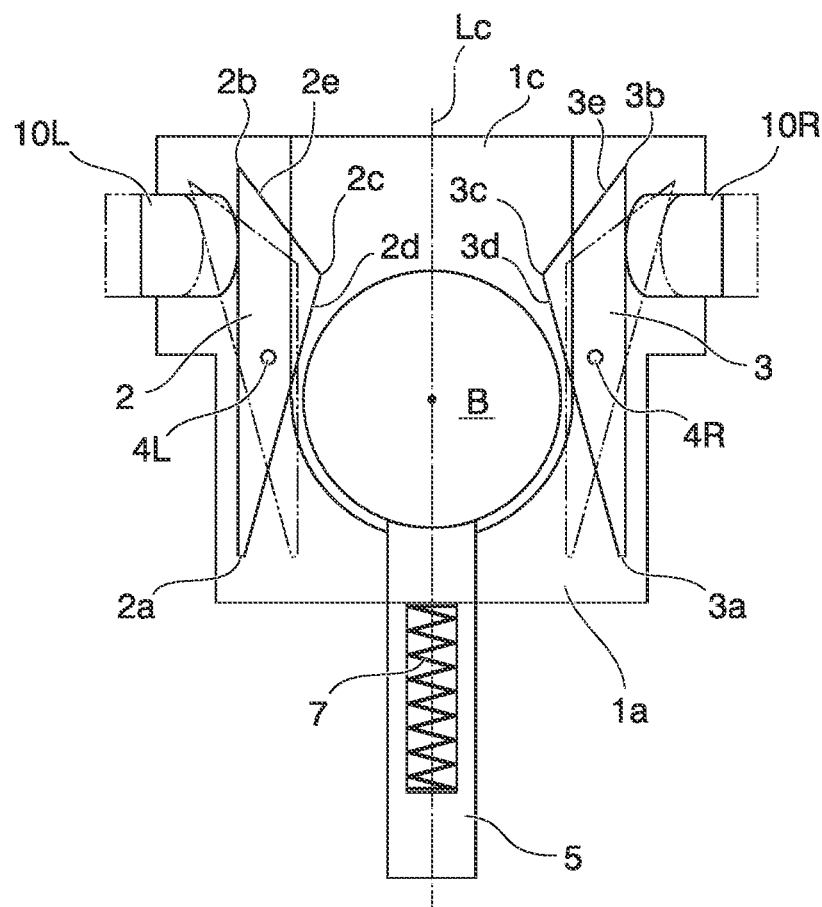


FIG. 3A

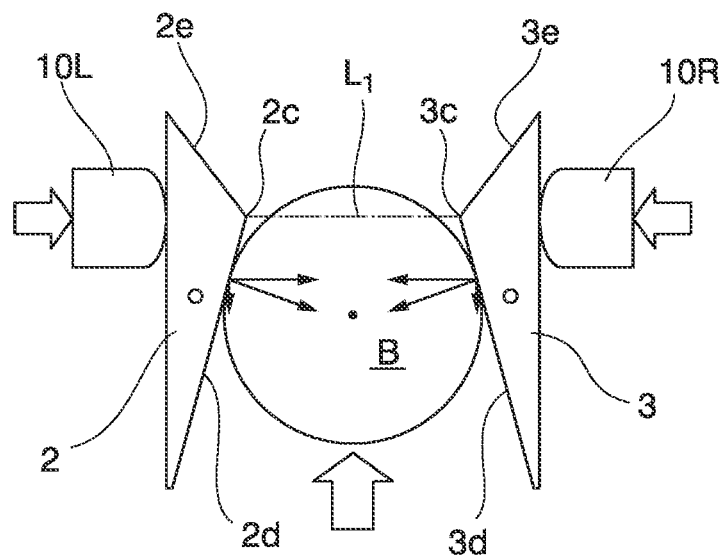


FIG. 3B

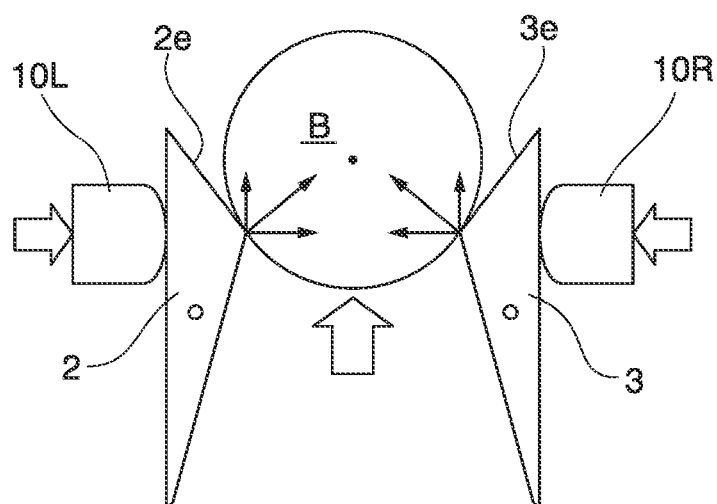


FIG. 4

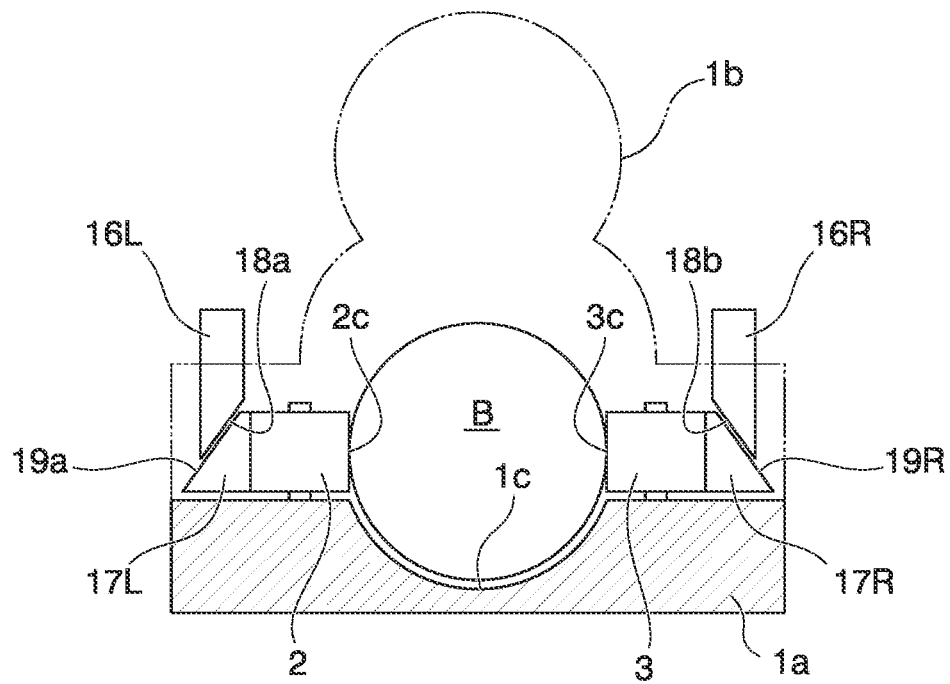


FIG. 5

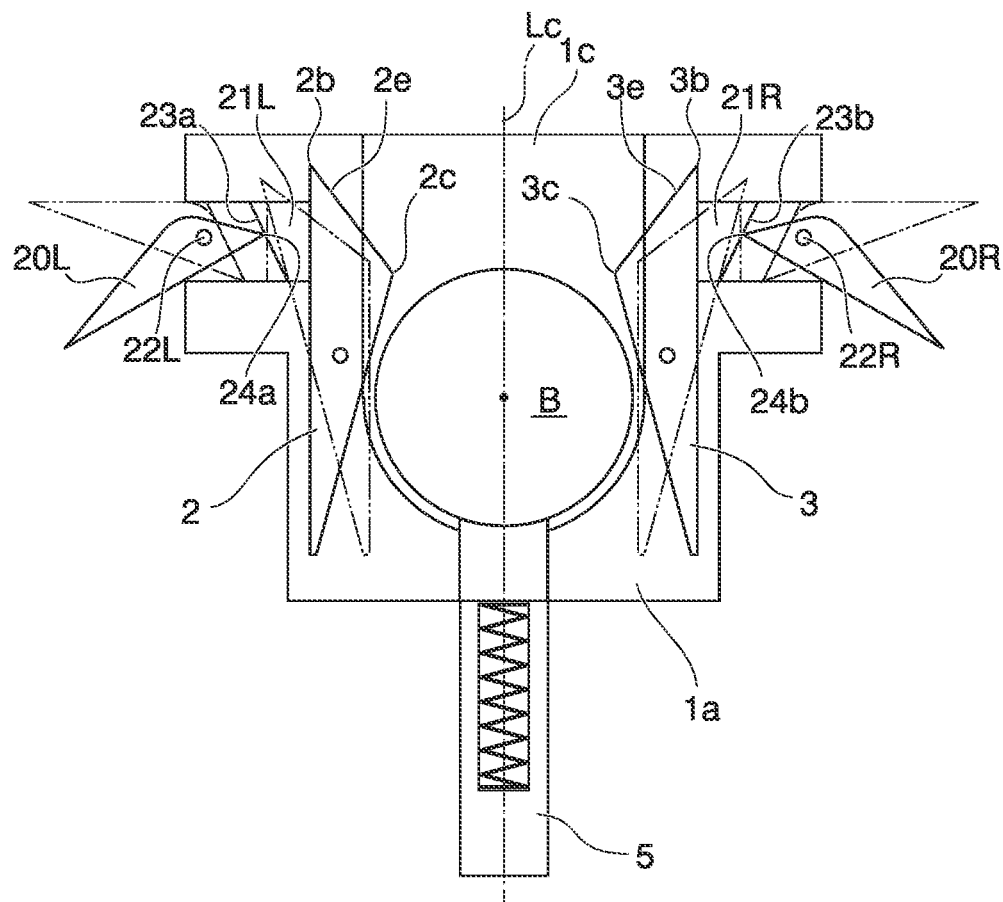


FIG. 6

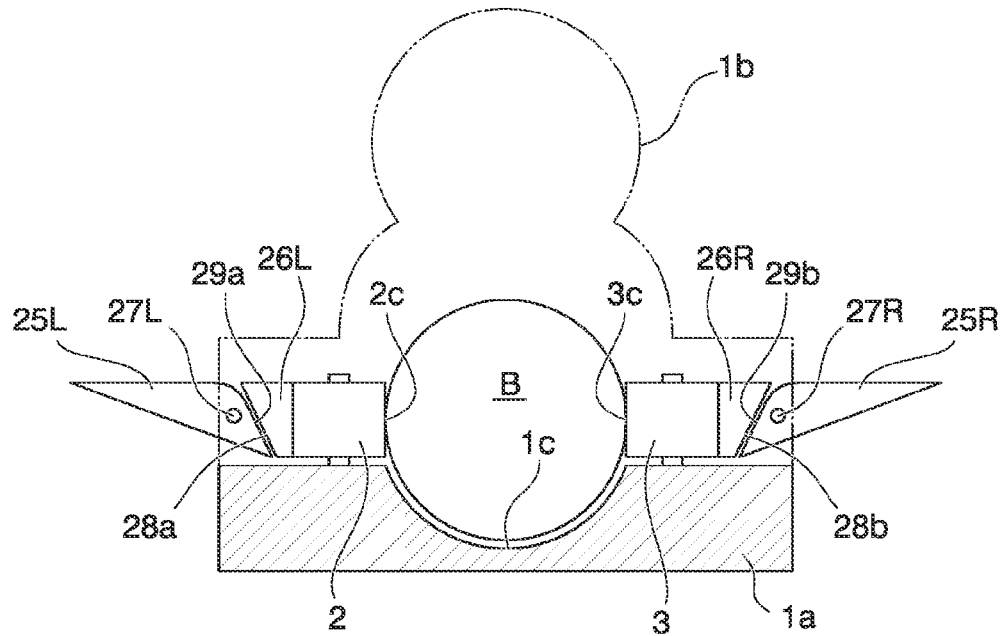


FIG. 7

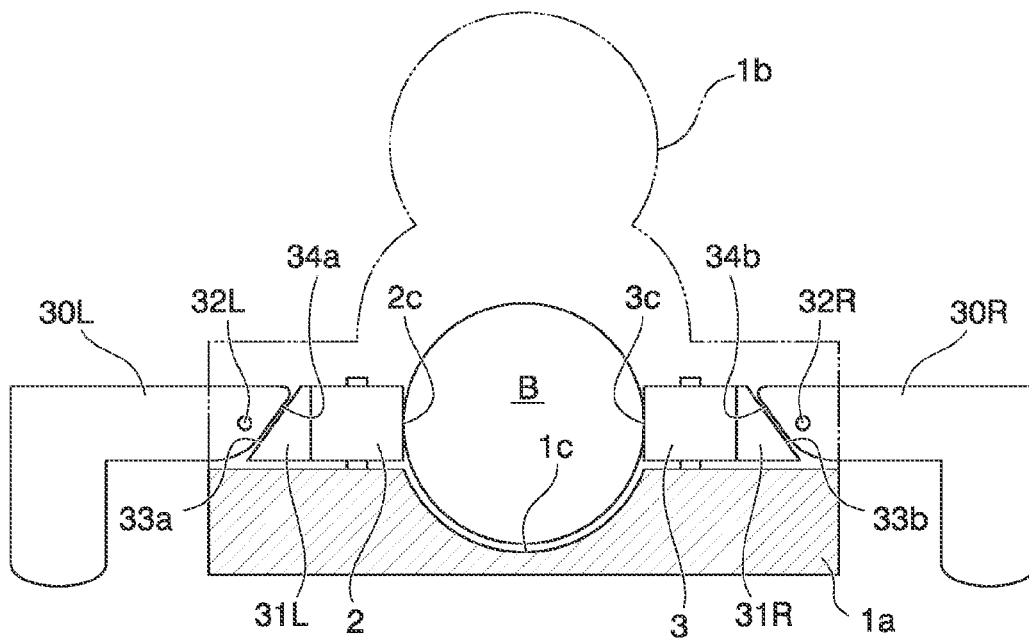


FIG. 8

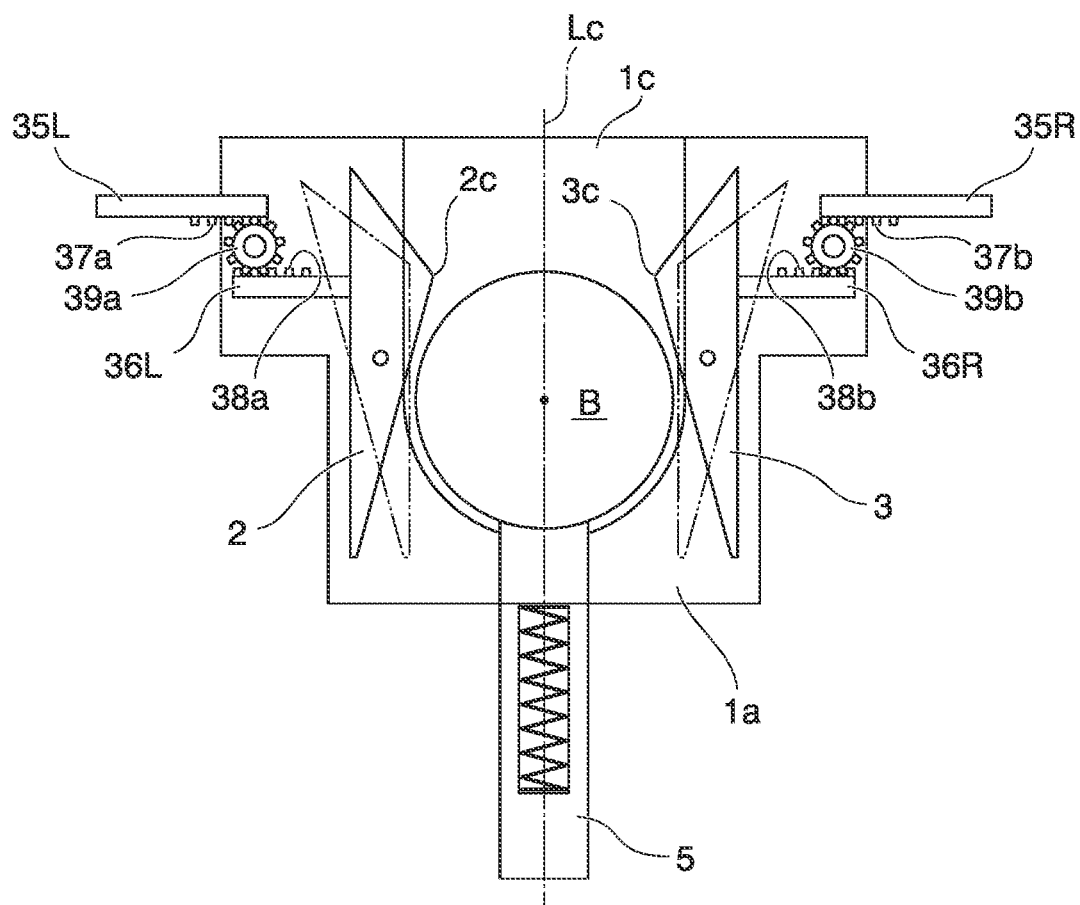


FIG. 9

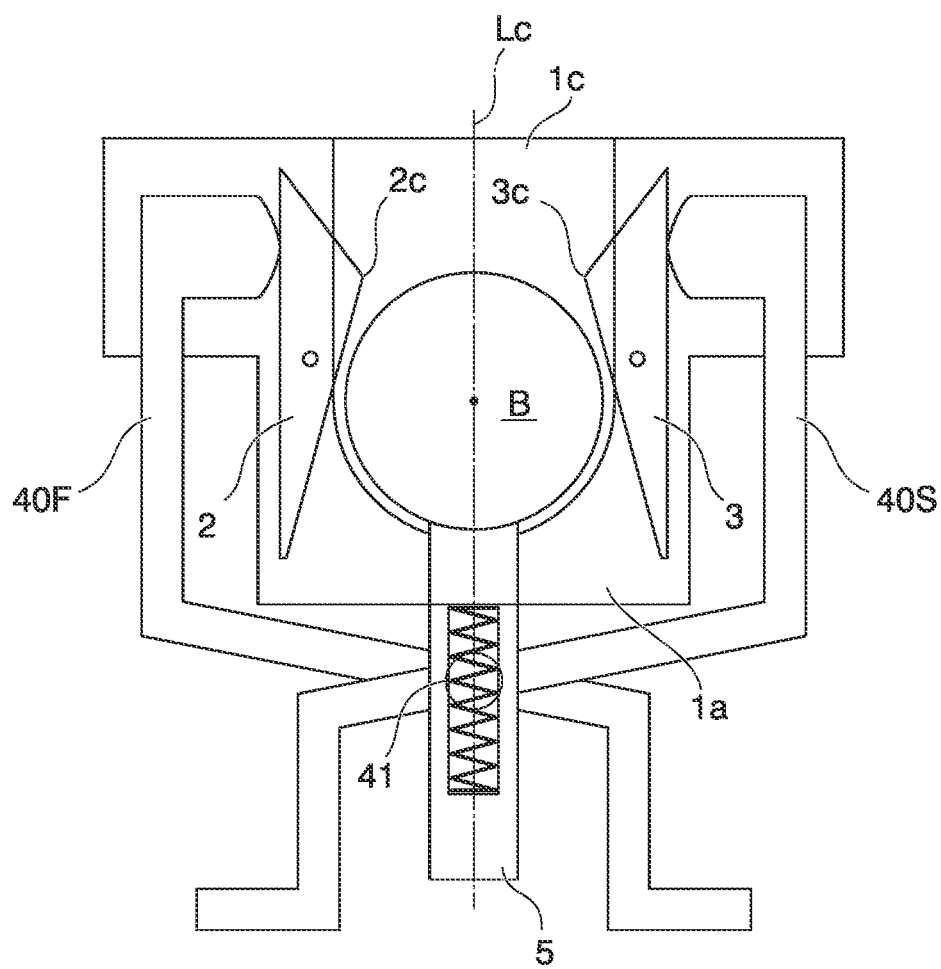


FIG. 10

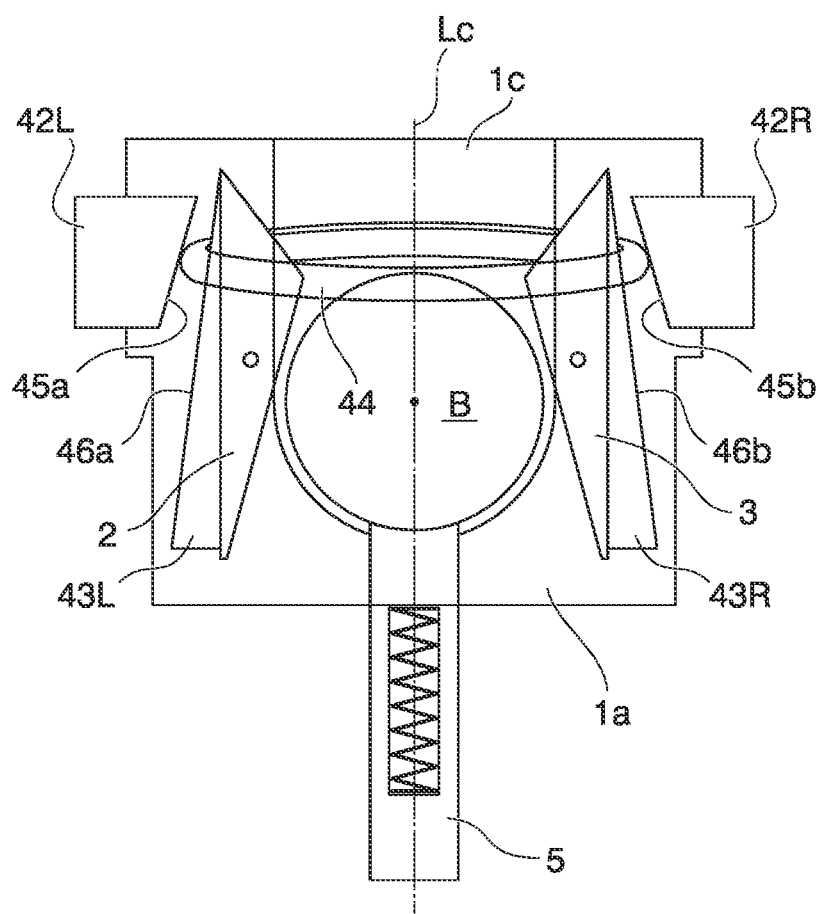


FIG. 11

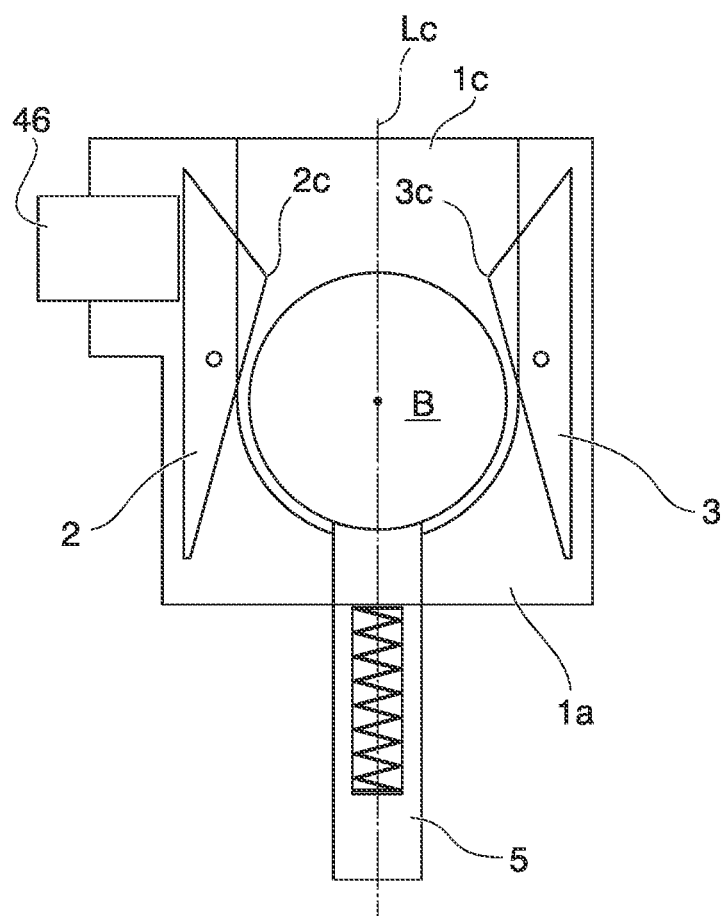
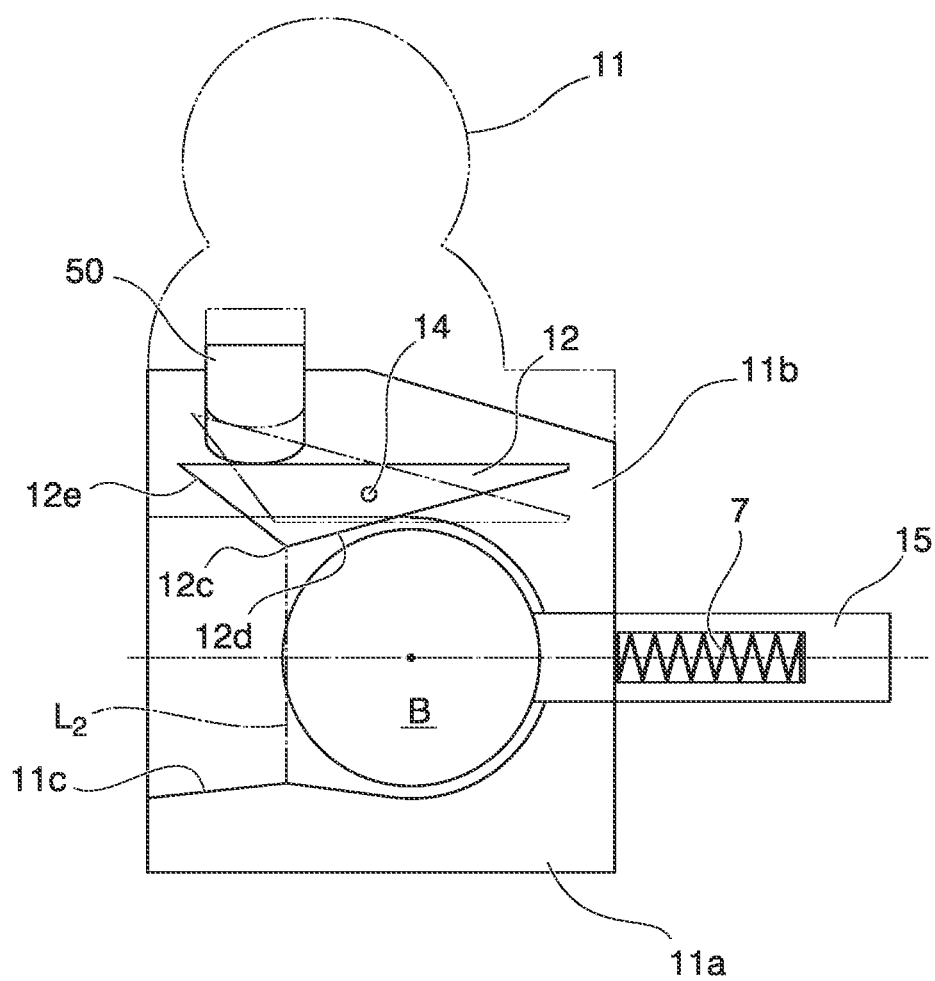


FIG. 12



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GAME-PIECE LAUNCHING TOY**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENT APPLICATION**

The present application is a National Stage Application of International Application No. PCT/JP2012/051983 entitled "Gamepiece Flicking Toy" filed Jan. 30, 2012, the contents of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a game-piece launching toy used while playing games in which game-pieces such as marbles are launched.

BACKGROUND ART

A launching toy used while playing games in which spherical bodies such as marbles are launched is disclosed in the following PTL 1. This launching toy includes a toy body, a pair of flipping members provided on the toy body, and a pushing member that pushes out a spherical body placed between the flipping members. The pair of flipping members correspond to two tip portions that make a pair of circular-arc-shaped members. The distance between the tips of the flipping members is less than the diameter of the spherical body.

A user first places the spherical body between the flipping members and moves the spherical body toward the tips of the flipping member using the pushing member while holding down the toy body with the hands. In the process in which the spherical body moves toward the tips of the flipping member, the distance between the tips of the flipping members is increased against the elastic forces of the tips. If the spherical body is further moved toward the tips of the flipping members, the spherical body is eventually launched from between the flipping members by the elastic restoring forces of the flipping members.

CITATION LIST**Patent Literature**

PTL 1: Japanese Patent No. 3149333

SUMMARY OF INVENTION**Technical Problem**

In the aforementioned launching toy, the force launching the spherical body is almost dependent on the elastic restoring forces of the flipping members. Therefore, the force launching the spherical body from the toy body is approximately constant, and the speed of the spherical body launched from the toy body is also approximately constant.

Solution to Problem

A game-piece launching toy of the invention includes: a toy body; a flipping member installed on the toy body; a pushing member configured to move a game-piece placed on the toy body toward a tip of the flipping member; and a restriction member installed on the toy body to be movable with respect to the toy body and operated by a user to restrict the flipping

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member. The game-piece loaded into the toy body is launched from the toy body by a restriction force acting on the flipping member.

A user first loads the game-piece used for play into the toy body, operates the restriction member while holding down the toy body with the hands, and restricts the tip of the flipping member. Then, the game-piece is moved toward the tip of the flipping member using the pushing member. Meanwhile, since the tip of the flipping member is restricted by the user's hands via the restriction member, a force checking the movement of the game-piece using the pushing member is generated. If the game-piece is further moved toward the tip of the flipping member against this force, the tip of the flipping member is displaced against a restriction force generated by the user's hands. Then, if the center of the game-piece moves further forward than a contact point between the flipping member and the game-piece, the game-piece is launched from the toy body by the restriction force acting on the flipping member by the user's hands.

In the invention, the toy body may be provided with a pair of the flipping members, and only one flipping member may be provided on the toy body. When the pair of flipping members are provided, the restriction member restricts the pair of the flipping members so as to make the distance between tips of the flipping members less than the breadth of the game-piece. For example, if a spherical body is used as the game-piece, a restriction member restricts the flipping member so as to make the distance between the tips of the flipping member less than the diameter of the spherical body.

When only one flipping member is provided on the toy body, the restriction member restricts the tip of the flipping member so as to make the spacing between the toy body having the game-piece placed thereon and the tip of the flipping member less than the breadth of the game-piece.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

According to the invention, when a user operates the restriction member while holding down the game-piece launching toy with their hands, the restriction force acting on the flipping member can be adjusted by adjusting the force input to the restriction member by the user's hands. Accordingly, since the user can arbitrarily adjust the force launching the game-piece from the toy body, changes can be made to the speed of the game-piece to be launched from the toy body. As a result, the range of play using the game-piece launching toy is broad, and the user's enjoyment is enhanced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an overall view showing a first embodiment of a game-piece launching toy of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan cross-sectional view of the first embodiment of the game-piece launching toy shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3A is a schematic view illustrating a mechanism that launches a spherical body in the first embodiment.

FIG. 3B is a schematic view illustrating the mechanism that launches the spherical body in the first embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view in a width direction showing a first modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a plan cross-sectional view showing a second modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view in the width direction showing a third modification of the first embodiment.

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FIG. 7 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view in the width direction showing a fourth modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a plan cross-sectional view showing a fifth modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a plan cross-sectional view showing a sixth modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a plan cross-sectional view showing a seventh modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a plan cross-sectional view showing an eighth modification of the first embodiment.

FIG. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view in a longitudinal direction showing a second embodiment of the game-piece launching toy of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

First Embodiment

A first embodiment of a game-piece launching toy of the invention, which is shown in FIG. 1 to FIGS. 3A and 3B, will be described below.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the first embodiment of the invention includes, a toy body 1 that, for example, imitates a character of an animation, a pair of flipping members 2 and 3 that launches a spherical body B as a game-piece used for play, a pushing member 5 that pushes the spherical body B loaded into the toy body 1, and restriction members 10L and 10R that restrict tips of the flipping members 2 and 3, respectively. All of the flipping members 2 and 3, the pushing member 5, and the restriction members 10L and 10R are attached to the toy body 1.

The toy body 1 can be disassembled into several parts including a base 1a. As shown in FIG. 2, the base 1a is formed with a launching port 1c of the spherical body B. The flipping members 2 and 3 are respectively disposed on both sides of the launching port 1c.

The flipping member 2 is pivotally supported within an imaginary horizontal plane by a pin 4L fixed to the base 1a, on the left side of the launching port 1c in a direction in which the spherical body B is launched, that is, in the launching direction of the spherical body B. The flipping member 2 is formed so that the width thereof increases gradually from a base end 2a toward a tip 2b and the width thereof decreases gradually from a vertex 2c toward the tip 2b. The vertex 2c corresponds to the tip of a corner of the flipping member 2 that projects toward the launching port 1c. Both a rear oblique side 2d extending from the base end 2a toward the vertex 2c and a front oblique side 2e extending from the vertex 2c toward the tip 2b are linearly formed.

The flipping member 3 is pivotally supported within the same imaginary horizontal plane as the flipping member 2 by a pin 4R fixed to the base 1a, on the right side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B. The flipping member 3 is formed so that the width thereof increases gradually from a base end 3a toward a tip 3b and the width thereof decreases gradually from a vertex 3c toward the tip 3b. The vertex 3c corresponds to the tip of a corner of the flipping member 3 that projects toward the launching port 1c. Both a rear oblique side 3d extending from the base end 3a toward the vertex 3c and a front oblique side 3e extending from the vertex 3c toward the tip 3b are linearly formed.

The flipping members 2 and 3 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a centerline Lc of the base 1a along the launching direction of the spherical body B. An imaginary straight line L1 connecting the vertex 2c of the flipping member 2 and the vertex 3c of the flipping member 3 is always

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orthogonal to the centerline Lc under the condition that the angle of the flipping member 2 to the centerline Lc is equal to the angle of the flipping member 3 to the centerline Lc.

Additionally, the spacing between the pins 4L and 4R is clearly wider than the diameter of the spherical body B, and the spherical body B loaded into the toy body 1 is movable along the launching port 1c between the flipping members 2 and 3 supported by the pins 4L and 4R, respectively.

The pushing member 5 is supported by a rear portion of the base 1a with respect to the launching port 1c so as to be insertable in the launching direction of the spherical body B. If the pushing member 5 is inserted into the toy body 1, a tip of the pushing member 5 projects into the launching port 1c, abuts against the spherical body B loaded into the launching port 1c, and causes the spherical body B to move toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3.

A spring 7 is built in the pushing member 5. A spring 7 is compressed between the base 1a and the pushing member 5 by inserting the pushing member 5 into the toy body 1 so as to move the spherical body B toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3. When the restriction on the pushing member 5 is released, the spring 7 releases the elasticity accumulated by the compression and returns the pushing member 5 to its initial position.

The restriction member 10L is disposed on the left side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 2 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the base 1a so as to be movable in a direction orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. If the restriction member 10L is pushed into the toy body 1 from a side thereof, a tip of the restriction member 10L abuts against an outer edge of the flipping member 2, and a tip portion of the flipping member 2 moves toward the launching port 1c.

The restriction member 10R is disposed on the right side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 3 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the base 1a so as to be movable in a direction orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. If the restriction member 10R is pushed into the toy body 1 from a side thereof, a tip of the restriction member 10R abuts against an outer edge of the flipping member 3, and a tip portion of the flipping member 3 moves toward the launching port 1c.

The restriction members 10L and 10R are arranged on both sides of the toy body 1 across the launching port 1c, and a direction in which the restriction member 10L is pushed and a direction in which the restriction member 10R is pushed are opposite to each other. If the restriction members 10L and 10R are simultaneously operated such that the toy body 1 is held with the hands, the vertex 2c of the flipping member 2 and the vertex 3c of the flipping member 3 approach each other. The flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

First, a user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 1c inside the toy body 1 placed on a base plane. Then, flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted by operating the restriction members 10L and 10R so as to be pushed into the toy body 1 from both sides of the toy body 1 while holding down the toy body 1 with the hands. Accordingly, the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c becomes less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

Subsequently, the spherical body B loaded into the launching port 1c is moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 using the pushing member 5. The spherical body B is pushed by the pushing member 5, is moved forward in the

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launching direction on the launching port 1c, and abuts against the rear oblique side 2d of the flipping member 2 and the rear oblique side 3d of the flipping member 3. Meanwhile, since the flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted by the user's hands via the restriction members 10L and 10R, forces checking the movement of the spherical body B using the pushing member 5 act on the flipping members 2 and 3. If the spherical body B is further moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 against these forces, since the spherical body B abuts against the rear oblique sides 2d and 3d of the flipping members 2 and 3, the tip portions of the flipping members 2 and 3 are displaced against the restriction forces generated by the user's hands so as to widen the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c. Then, if the center of the spherical body B moves forward further than the imaginary straight line L1 connecting the vertex 2c and the vertex 3c, the spherical body B abuts against the front oblique sides 2e and 3e of the flipping members 2 and 3, and is launched forward in the launching direction from the toy body 1 by the restriction forces acting on the flipping members 2 and 3 by the user's hands.

To describe the mechanism in which the spherical body B is launched in more detail, as shown in FIG. 3A, first, forces acting on the spherical body B via the rear oblique sides 2d and 3d from the flipping members 2 and 3 are decomposed into components that push the spherical body B against each other in the directions orthogonal to the centerline Lc and components that push the spherical body B backward in the launching direction, to a state in which the spherical body B abuts against the rear oblique sides 2d and 3d of the flipping members 2 and 3. The total of the components that push the spherical body B backward in the launching direction is equivalent to the forces checking the movement of the spherical body B using the pushing member 5.

As shown in FIG. 3B, if the spherical body B passes through the vertexes 2c and 3c of the flipping members 2 and 3 and abuts against the front oblique sides 2e and 3e, forces acting on the spherical body B via the front oblique sides 2e and 3e from the flipping members 2 and 3 are decomposed into components that push the spherical body B in the directions orthogonal to the centerline Lc and components that push the spherical body B forward in the launching direction. The total of the components that push the spherical body B forward in the launching direction is equivalent to a force launching the spherical body B from the toy body 1.

According to the game-piece launching toy configured as mentioned above, when a user operates the restriction members 10L and 10R while holding down the game-piece launching toy with the hands, the restriction forces acting on the flipping members 2 and 3 can be adjusted by adjusting the forces input to the restriction members 10L and 10R by the user's hands. That is, if the user holds down the game-piece launching toy strongly with the hands, the restriction members 10L and 10R are also operated with strong forces. Thus, the restriction forces acting on the flipping members 2 and 3 also become strong. Therefore, the forces pushing the spherical body B forward in the launching direction via the flipping members 2 and 3 also become strong, and consequently, the spherical body B can be quickly launched from the toy body 1.

In contrast, if the forces with which the user holds down the game-piece launching toy are weakened, the forces operating the restriction members 10L and 10R also become weaker. Thus, the restriction forces acting on the flipping members 2 and 3 also become weaker. Therefore, the forces pushing the spherical body B forward in the launching direction via the flipping members 2 and 3 also become weaker, and conse-

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quently, the spherical body B can be slowly launched from the toy body 1. In this way, since the user can arbitrarily adjust the force launching the spherical body B from the toy body 1, changes can be made to the speed of the spherical body B to be launched from the toy body 1. As a result, the range of play using the game-piece launching toy is broad, and the user's enjoyment is enhanced.

In the first embodiment of the game-piece launching toy of the invention, several modifications are present as follows. These modifications will be described below. In addition, the constituent elements already described in the first embodiment will be designated by the same reference numerals, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(First Modification)

As shown in FIG. 4, a first modification of the first embodiment includes restriction members 16L and 16R and intermediate portions 17L and 17R.

The restriction member 16L is disposed on the left side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 2 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by an upper member 1b fixed on the base 1a so as to be movable in the direction (that is, the vertical direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. A lower portion of the restriction member 16L is formed with a downward slope 18a that becomes more distant from the flipping member 2 as it goes downward.

The intermediate portion 17L is formed integrally with the flipping member 2, and projects toward the lower portion of the restriction member 16L. A side portion of the intermediate portion 17L that abuts against the slope 18a of the restriction member 16L is formed with an upward slope 19a that becomes more distant from the flipping member 2 as it goes downward. If the restriction member 16L is pushed into the toy body 1 from the top, the slope 18a of the restriction member 16L abuts against the slope 19a of the intermediate portion 17L, and downward movement of the restriction member 16L is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member 2, having the intermediate portion 17L thereat, via the slopes 18a and 19a that abut against each other. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member 2 moves toward the launching port 1c.

The restriction member 16R is disposed on the right side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 3 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the upper member 1b so as to be movable in the direction (that is, the vertical direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. A lower portion of the restriction member 16R is formed with a downward slope 18b that becomes more distant from the flipping member 3 as it goes downward.

The intermediate portion 17R is formed integrally with the flipping member 3, and projects toward the lower portion of the restriction member 16R. A side portion of the intermediate portion 17R that abuts against the slope 18b of the restriction member 16R is formed with an upward slope 19b that becomes more distant from the flipping member 3 as it goes downward. If the restriction member 16R is pushed into the toy body 1 from the top, the slope 18b of the restriction member 16R abuts against the slope 19b of the intermediate portion 17R, and downward movement of the restriction member 16R is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member 3, having the intermediate portion 17R thereat, via the slopes 18b and 19b that abut against each other. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member 3 moves toward the launching port 1c.

The restriction members **16L** and **16R** are arranged on both sides of the toy body **1** across the launching port **1c**, and a direction in which the restriction member **16L** is pushed, and a direction in which the restriction member **16R** is pushed coincide with each other. Therefore, it is easy to simultaneously operate the restriction members **16L** and **16R**. If the restriction members **16L** and **16R** are simultaneously operated, the vertex **2c** of the flipping member **2** and the vertex **3c** of the flipping member **3** approach each other. The flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes **2c** and **3c** is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body **B**.

First, the user loads the spherical body **B** into the launching port **1c** inside the toy body **1** placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted by operating the restriction members **16L** and **16R** so as to be pushed into the toy body **1** from the top while holding down the toy body **1** with the hands. Subsequently, the spherical body **B** is moved toward the tips of the flipping members **2** and **3** using the pushing member **5**.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(Second Modification)

As shown in FIG. 5, a second modification of the first embodiment includes levers (restriction members in the invention) **20L** and **20R**, and intermediate portions **21L** and **21R**.

The lever **20L** is disposed on the left side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **2** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within the imaginary horizontal plane by a pin **22L** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **21L** is formed integrally with the flipping member **2**, and projects toward one end **24a** of the lever **20L**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **21L** is formed with a backward slope **23a** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **2** as it goes forward in the launching direction of the spherical body **B**. One end **24a** of the lever **20L** near the pin **22L** abuts against the slope **23a**. If the other end of the lever **20L** is operated so as to be pulled backward, one end **24a** of the lever **20L** pushes the slope **23a** of the intermediate portion **21L**. That is, the rotation of the lever **20L** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **2**, having the intermediate portion **21L** formed thereat, via one end **24a** of the lever **20L** and the slope **23a**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **2** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The lever **20R** is disposed on the right side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **3** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within the imaginary horizontal plane by a pin **22R** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **21R** is formed integrally with the flipping member **3**, and projects toward one end **24b** of the lever **20R**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **21R** is formed with a backward slope **23b** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **3** as it goes forward in the launching direction of the spherical body **B**. One end **24b** of the lever **20R** near the pin **22R** abuts against the slope **23b**. If the other end of the lever **20R** is operated so as to be pulled backward, one end **24b** of the lever **20R** pushes the slope **23b** of the intermediate portion **21R**. That is, the rotation of the lever **20R** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **3**, having the intermediate portion **21R** formed thereat, via

one end **24b** of the lever **20R** and the slope **23b**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **3** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The levers **20L** and **20R** are arranged on both sides of the toy body **1** across the launching port **1c**, and a direction in which the other end of the lever **20L** is pulled and a direction in which the other end of the lever **20R** is pulled coincide with each other. Therefore, it is easy to simultaneously operate the levers **20L** and **20R**. If the levers **20L** and **20R** are simultaneously operated, the vertex **2c** of the flipping member **2** and the vertex **3c** of the flipping member **3** approach each other. The flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes **2c** and **3c** is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body **B**.

First, the user loads the spherical body **B** into the launching port **1c** inside the toy body **1** placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted by operating the other ends of the levers **20L** and **20R** so as to be pulled backward while holding down the toy body **1** with the hands. Subsequently, the spherical body **B** loaded into the launching port **1c** is moved toward the tips of the flipping members **2** and **3** using the pushing member **5**.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(Third Modification)

As shown in FIG. 6, a third modification of the first embodiment includes levers **25L** and **25R** and intermediate portions **26L** and **26R**.

The lever **25L** is disposed on the left side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **2** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within an imaginary vertical plane by a pin **27L** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **26L** is formed integrally with the flipping member **2**, and projects toward one end **29a** of the lever **25L** near the pin **27L**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **26L** is formed with a downward slope **28a** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **2** as it goes upward. One end **29a** of the lever **25L** abuts against the slope **28a**. If the other end of the lever **25L** is operated so as to be toppled downward, one end **29a** of the lever **25L** pushes the slope **28a** of the intermediate portion **26L**. That is, the rotation of the lever **25L** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **2**, having the intermediate portion **26L** formed thereat, via one end **29a** of the lever **25L** and the slope **28a**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **2** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The lever **25R** is disposed on the right side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **3** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within the imaginary horizontal plane by a pin **27R** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **26R** is formed integrally with the flipping member **3**, and projects toward one end **29b** of the lever **25R** near the pin **27R**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **26R** is formed with a downward slope **28b** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **3** as it goes upward. One end **29b** of the lever **25R** abuts against the slope **28b**. If the other end of the lever **25R** is operated so as to be toppled downward, one end **29b** of the lever **25R** pushes the slope **28b** of the intermediate portion **26R**. That is, the rotation of the lever **25R** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **3**, having the intermediate portion **26R** formed thereat, via one end **29b** of the lever **25R** and the slope **28b**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **3** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The levers **25L** and **25R** are arranged on both sides of the toy body **1** across the launching port **1c**, and a direction in which the lever **25L** is toppled and a direction in which the lever **25R** is toppled coincide with each other. Therefore, it is easy to simultaneously operate the levers **25L** and **25R**. If the levers **25L** and **25R** are simultaneously operated, the vertex **2c** of the flipping member **2** and the vertex **3c** of the flipping member **3** approach each other. The flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes **2c** and **3c** is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body **B**.

First, the user loads the spherical body **B** into the launching port **1c** inside the toy body **1** placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted by operating the other ends of the levers **25L** and **25R** so as to be toppled downward while holding down the toy body **1** with the hands. Subsequently, the spherical body **B** loaded into the launching port **1c** is moved toward the tips of the flipping members **2** and **3** using the pushing member **5**.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(Fourth Modification)

As shown in FIG. 7, a fourth modification of the first embodiment includes levers **30L** and **30R** and intermediate portions **31L** and **31R**.

The lever **30L** is disposed on the left side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **2** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within the imaginary vertical plane by a pin **32L** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **31L** is formed integrally with the flipping member **2**, and projects toward one end **34a** of the lever **30L** near the pin **32L**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **31L** is formed with an upward slope **33a** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **2** as it goes downward. One end **34a** of the lever **30L** abuts against the slope **33a**. The other end of the lever **30L** is formed so as to be bent downward. If the other end of the lever **30L** is operated so as to be toppled upward, one end **34a** of the lever **30L** pushes the slope **33a** of the intermediate portion **31L**. That is, the rotation of the lever **30L** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **2**, having the intermediate portion **31L** formed thereat, via one end **34a** of the lever **30L** and the slope **33a**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **2** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The lever **30R** is disposed on the right side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **3** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is pivotally supported within the imaginary horizontal plane by a pin **32R** to the base **1a**.

The intermediate portion **31R** is formed integrally with the flipping member **2**, and projects toward one end **34b** of the lever **30R** near the pin **32R**. A side portion of the intermediate portion **31R** is formed with an upward slope **33b** that becomes more distant from the flipping member **3** as it goes downward. One end **34b** of the lever **30R** abuts against the slope **33b**. The other end of the lever **30R** is formed so as to be bent downward. If the other end of the lever **30R** is operated so as to be topped upward, one end **34b** of the lever **30R** pushes the slope **33b** of the intermediate portion **31R**, and the rotation of the lever **30R** is converted into lateral movement of the flipping member **3**, having the intermediate portion **31R** formed thereat, via one end **34b** of the lever **30R** and the slope **33b**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **3** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

Since the levers **30L** and **30R** are arranged on both sides of the toy body **1** across the launching port **1c**, if the levers **30L** and **30R** are simultaneously operated, the vertex **2c** of the flipping member **2** and the vertex **3c** of the flipping member **3** approach each other. The flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes **2c** and **3c** is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body **B**.

First, the user loads the spherical body **B** into the launching port **1c** inside the toy body **1** placed on the base plane. Then, if the toy body **1** is held down with the hands, the other ends of the levers **30L** and **30R** that are bent downward abut against the base plane, and the levers **30L** and **30R** are rotated upward by reaction forces acting on the levers **30L** and **30R** from the base plane. This restricts the flipping members **2** and **3**. Subsequently, the spherical body **B** loaded into the launching port **1c** is moved toward the tips of the flipping members **2** and **3** using the pushing member **5**.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

Particularly, according to this fourth modification, the flipping members **2** and **3** are restricted simply by holding down the toy body **1** placed on the base plane with the hands. Thus, it is possible to operate the game-piece launching toy even with a single hand.

(Fifth Modification)

As shown in FIG. 8, a fifth modification of the first embodiment includes tab members (restriction members in the invention) **35L** and **35R**, and intermediate portions **36L** and **36R**.

The tab member **35L** is disposed on the left side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **2** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is supported by the base **1a** so as to be slidable in a direction (that is, the lateral direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body **B**. One end of the tab member **35L** projects from the toy body **1**. The other end of the tab member **35L** is formed with a rack **37a**.

The intermediate portion **36L** is formed integrally with the flipping member **2** so as to become parallel to the tab member **35L**. A rack **38a** is formed at the intermediate portion **36L** so as to face the rack **37a**. A pinion gear **39a** engaged with the racks **37a** and **38a** is pivotally supported to the base **1a**. If the other end of the tab member **35L** is operated so as to be pulled out from the toy body **1**, displacement of the tab member **35L** is transmitted to the intermediate portion **36L** via the rack **37a**, the pinion gear **39a**, and the rack **38a**, and is converted into a movement in the lateral direction of the flipping member **2** having the intermediate portion **36L** formed thereat, that is, in a direction opposite to the tab member **35L**. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member **2** moves toward the launching port **1c**.

The tab member **35R** is disposed on the right side of the launching port **1c** in the launching direction of the spherical body **B** and outside the flipping member **3** with respect to the launching port **1c**, and is supported by the base **1a** so as to be slidable in the direction (that is, the lateral direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body **B**. One end of the tab member **35R** projects from the toy body **1**. The other end of the tab member **35R** is formed with a rack **37b**.

The intermediate portion **36R** is formed integrally with the flipping member **3** so as to become parallel to the tab member **35R**. A rack **38b** is formed at the intermediate portion **36R** so as to face the rack **37b**. A pinion gear **39b** engaged with the racks **37b** and **38b** is pivotally supported to the base **1a**. If the other end of the tab member **35R** is operated so as to be pulled out from the toy body **1**, displacement of the tab member **35R**

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is transmitted to the intermediate portion 36R via the rack 37b, the pinion gear 39b, and the rack 38b, and is converted into a movement in the lateral direction of the flipping member 3 having the intermediate portion 36R formed thereat, that is, in a direction opposite to the tab member 35R. Accordingly, the tip portion of the flipping member 3 moves toward the launching port 1c.

Since the tab members 35L and 35R are arranged on both sides of the toy body 1 across the launching port 1c, if the tab members 35L and 35R are simultaneously operated, the vertex 2c of the flipping member 2 and the vertex 3c of the flipping member 3 approach each other. The flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

First, the user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 1c inside the toy body 1 placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted by operating the tab members 35L and 35R so as to be pulled out from the toy body 1. Subsequently, the spherical body B is moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 using the pushing member 5.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(Sixth Modification)

As shown in FIG. 9, a sixth modification of the first embodiment includes first and second bars (restriction members in the invention) 40F and 40S. The two bars 40F and 40S are combined via a pin 41 fixed to a rear portion of the base 1a with respect to the launching port 1c.

A tip of the first bar 40F extends toward the left side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B, and abuts against the outside of the flipping member 2. Meanwhile, a tip of the second bar 40S extends toward the right side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B, and abuts against the outside of the flipping member 3. A base end of the first bar 40F extends to the right side of the launching port 1c via the pin 41, and a base end of the second bar 40S extends to the left side of the launching port 1c via the pin 41.

If the base ends of the first and second bars 40F and 40S are brought close to each other, the tips of the first and second bars 40F and 40S pinch the flipping members 2 and 3, and the vertex 2c of the flipping member 2 and the vertex 3c of the flipping member 3 approach each other. The flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

First, the user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 1c inside the toy body 1 placed on the base plane. Then, the index finger and the middle finger are hooked to the base ends of the first and second bars 40F and 40S. Subsequently, the pushing member 5 is pushed into the toy body 1 using the thumb. At this time, the tips of the first and second bars 40F and 40S are operated by reaction forces acting on the base ends of the first and second bars 40F and 40S from the index finger and the middle finger so as to approach each other. This restricts the flipping members 2 and 3. Subsequently, the spherical body B loaded into the launching port 1c is moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 using the pushing member 5.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

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Particularly, according to the sixth modification, it is possible to operate the game-piece launching toy even with single hand, as if operating a syringe.

(Seventh Modification)

As shown in FIG. 10, a seventh modification of the first embodiment includes restriction members 42L and 42R, intermediate portions 43L and 43R, and a ring member 44.

The restriction member 42L is disposed on the left side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 2 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the base 1a so as to be movable in a direction (that is, the lateral direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. A slope 45a approaching the centerline Lc of the base 1a as it goes forward in the launching direction of the spherical body B is formed on the inside of the restriction member 42L.

On the other hand, the restriction member 42R is disposed on the right side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 3 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the base 1a so as to be movable in a direction (that is, the lateral direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. A slope 45b approaching the centerline Lc of the base 1a as it goes forward in the launching direction of the spherical body B is formed on the inside of the restriction member 42R.

The intermediate portion 43L is formed integrally with the flipping member 2. The intermediate portion 43L is formed with a slope 46a that becomes more distant from the flipping member 2 as it goes backward in the launching direction of the spherical body B. On the other hand, the intermediate portion 43R is formed integrally with the flipping member 3. The intermediate portion 43R is formed with a slope 46b that becomes more distant from the flipping member 3 as it goes backward in the launching direction of the spherical body B.

The ring member 44 is arranged between the restriction members 42L and 42R so that the center of the ring member 44 is parallel to the centerline Lc, and is movable in the direction opposite to the launching direction of the spherical body B with respect to the base 1a. An outer periphery of the ring member 44 abuts against the slopes 45a and 45b of the restriction members 42L and 42R, and an inner periphery of the ring member 44 abuts against the slopes 46a and 46b of the intermediate portions 43L and 43R.

The restriction members 42L and 42R are arranged on both sides of the toy body 1 across the launching port 1c, and the direction in which the restriction member 42L is pushed and the direction in which the restriction member 42R is pushed coincide with each other. If the restriction members 42L and 42R are simultaneously operated, both approach each other and the spacing between the slope 45a of the restriction member 42L and the slope 45b of the restriction member 42R is narrowed. If the spacing between the slopes 45a and 45b is narrowed, the ring member 44 moves backward in the launching direction of the spherical body B and causes the flipping members 2 and 3 to approach each other via the intermediate portions 43L and 43R. Accordingly, the flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted to a state in which the distance between the vertexes 2c and 3c is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

First, the user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 1c inside the toy body 1 placed on the base plane. Then, flipping members 2 and 3 are restricted by operating the restriction members 42 and 42 so as to be pushed into the toy body 1 from both sides of the toy body 1 while holding down the toy body 1 with the hands. Subsequently, the spherical

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body B is moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 using the pushing member 5.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

(Eighth Modification)

As shown in FIG. 11, an eighth modification of the first embodiment includes a restriction member 46. In addition, one flipping member 3 out of the two flipping members 2 and 3 is fixed in place.

The restriction member 46 is disposed on the left side of the launching port 1c in the launching direction of the spherical body B and outside the flipping member 2 with respect to the launching port 1c, and is supported by the base 1a so as to be movable in a direction (that is, the lateral direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B.

First, the user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 1c inside the toy body 1 placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping member 2 is restricted by operating the restriction member 46 so as to be pushed into the toy body 1 from a side while holding down the toy body 1 with the hands. Subsequently, the spherical body B is moved toward the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 using the pushing member 5.

Since the subsequent operation is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

In the first embodiment of the invention including the first to eighth modifications, the flipping members 2 and 3 are pivotally supported by the pins 4L and 4R. Incidentally, the two flipping members that make a pair may be constituted by one part formed in a circular-arc shape as in the related art. In this case, the distance between the tips of the flipping members 2 and 3 is preferably greater than the diameter of the spherical body B. Thus, if the forces applied to the restriction members are weakened after the spherical body B is launched from the toy body 1, the flipping members 2 and 3 try to return to their initial positions by the elastic restoring force of the circular-arc-shaped part, and consequently also return the restriction members to their initial positions.

Second Embodiment

A second embodiment of a game-piece launching toy of the invention, which is shown in FIG. 12, will be described below.

The second embodiment of the invention includes a toy body 11, one flipping member 12 that launches the spherical body B as a game-piece, a pushing member 15 that pushes the spherical body B loaded into the toy body 1, and a restriction member 50 that restricts a tip of the flipping member 12. All of the flipping member 12, the pushing member 15, and the restriction member 50 are attached to the toy body 11.

A base 11a of the toy body 11 is formed with a launching port 11c for the spherical body B. The flipping member 12 is pivotally supported within the imaginary vertical plane by a pin 14 fixed to an upper part of the base 11a. Since the shape of the flipping member 12 is the same as that of the flipping members 2 and 3 in the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will be omitted here.

The spacing between the launching port 11c and the pin 14 is clearly greater than the diameter of the spherical body B, and the spherical body B placed on the launching port 11c is movable toward the tip of the flipping member 12 between the flipping member 12 supported by the pin 14 and the launching port 11c.

Since the structure of the pushing member 15 is the same as that of the pushing member 5 in the first embodiment, a detailed description thereof will also be omitted here.

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The restriction member 50 is disposed above the flipping member 12 with respect to the launching port 11c, and is supported by an upper member 11b so as to be movable in the direction (that is, the vertical direction) orthogonal to the launching direction of the spherical body B. If the restriction member 50 is pushed into the toy body 11, a tip of the restriction member 50 abuts against an upper edge of the flipping member 12, and a tip portion of the flipping member 12 is rotated toward the launching port 11c.

If the restriction member 50 is operated, a vertex 12c of the flipping member 12 approaches the launching port 11c. The flipping member 12 is restricted to a state in which the spacing between the vertex 12c and the launching port 11c is maintained to be less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

The user loads the spherical body B into the launching port 11c inside the toy body 11 placed on the base plane. Then, the flipping member 12 is restricted by operating the restriction member 50 so as to be pushed into the toy body 11 from the top while holding down the toy body 11 with the hands. Accordingly, the spacing between the peak 12c and the launching port 11c becomes less than the diameter of the spherical body B.

Subsequently, the spherical body B loaded into the launching port 11c is moved toward the tip of the flipping member 12 using the pushing member 15. The spherical body B is pushed by the pushing member 15, is moved forward in the launching direction on the launching port 11c, and abuts against a rear oblique side 12d of the flipping member 12. Meanwhile, since the flipping member 12 is restricted by the user's hands via the restriction member 50, a force checking the movement of the spherical body B using the pushing member 15 acts on the flipping member 12. If the spherical body B is further moved toward the tip of the flipping member 12 against the force, since the spherical body B abuts against the rear oblique side 12d of the flipping member 12, the tip portion of the flipping member 12 is displaced against the restriction forces generated by the user's hands so as to widen the spacing between the vertex 12c and the launching port 11c. Then, if the center of the spherical body B moves forward further than an imaginary vertical line L2 drawn down from the vertex 12c to the launching port 11c, the spherical body B abuts against the front oblique side 12e of the flipping member 12, and is launched forward in the launching direction from the toy body 11 by the restriction force acting on the flipping member 12 by the user's hands.

According to the game-piece launching toy configured as mentioned above, when a user operates the restriction member 50 while holding down the game-piece launching toy with the hands, the restriction force acting on the flipping member 12 can be adjusted by adjusting the force input to the restriction member 50 by user's hands. That is, since the user can arbitrarily adjust the force launching the spherical body B from the toy body 11, changes can be made to the speed of the spherical body B to be launched from the toy body 11. As a result, the range of play using the game-piece launching toy is broad, and the user's enjoyment is enhanced.

Additionally, in the first embodiment of the invention including the first to eighth modifications and the second embodiment, the launching toy using the spherical body B as a game-piece for play has been described. However, an object that can be used for the game-piece is not the spherical body only. For example, anything is available if objects including a round surface on a portion of the surface thereof, such as a disk, are adopted.

Although the preferred embodiments of the invention have been described, the invention is not limited to the above embodiments. Additions, omissions, substitutions, and other

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modifications of components can be made without departing from the concept of the present invention. The invention is not to be considered as being limited by the foregoing description, and is limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The invention relates to a game-piece launching toy including a toy body; a flipping member installed on the toy body; a pushing member configured to move a game-piece placed on the toy body toward a tip of the flipping member; and a restriction member installed on the toy body to be movable with respect to the toy body and operated by a user to restrict the flipping member, the game-piece being launched using a restriction force acting on the flipping member.

According to the invention, since a user can arbitrarily adjust the force launching the game-piece from the toy body, the range of play using the game-piece launching toy is broad, and the user's enjoyment is enhanced.

REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

- 1: TOY BODY
- 2, 3: FLIPPING MEMBER
- 5: PUSHING MEMBER
- 10L, 10R: RESTRICTION MEMBER
- 11: TOY BODY
- 12: FLIPPING MEMBER
- 15: PUSHING MEMBER
- 50: RESTRICTION MEMBER
- B: SPHERICAL BODY (GAME-PIECE)

The invention claimed is:

1. A game-piece launching toy comprising:
 - a toy body;
 - a flipping member installed on the toy body;
 - a pushing member configured to move a game-piece placed on the toy body toward a tip of the flipping member; and
 - a restriction member installed on the toy body to be movable with respect to the toy body and operated by a user to restrict the flipping member,
 wherein the game-piece is launched using a restriction force acting on the flipping member.
2. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the toy body is provided with a pair of the flipping members, and

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wherein the restriction member restricts the pair of the flipping members so as to make a distance between tips of the flipping members less than a breadth of the game-piece.

3. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the flipping member is provided with an intermediate portion interposed between the flipping member and the restriction member, and

wherein the intermediate portion changes a direction of a force acting on the intermediate portion from the restriction member and thereafter transmits the force to the flipping member.

4. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the restriction member is supported so as to be allowed to be pushed down with respect to the toy body.

5. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the restriction member is a lever member supported by the toy body so as to be rotatable.

6. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, further comprising:

racks formed on the restriction member and the intermediate portion; and

a pinion gear disposed between the restriction member and the intermediate portion and engaged with the racks.

7. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the restriction member includes first and second bars that are pin-connected to each other, and wherein base ends of the first and second bars are operated to pinch and restrict the flipping member with tips of the first and second bars.

8. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the restriction member further includes a ring member supported so as to be movable in a direction opposite to a launching direction of the game-piece according to a pushing-down movement of the restriction member.

9. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 1, wherein the restriction member restricts the flipping member so as to make a spacing between the toy body having the game-piece placed thereon and a tip of the flipping member less than a breadth of the game-piece.

10. The game-piece launching toy according to claim 9, wherein the restriction member is supported so as to be allowed to be pushed down with respect to the toy body.

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